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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 1167967

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SALONI GAUTAM

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27/8/23

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

DEHRADUN

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2424)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य सुरक्षा के विभिन्न आयाम क्या हैं? इन आयामों के मद्देनजर खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संदर्भ में भारत की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the different dimensions of food security? Examine India's status in terms of ensuring food security with regard to these dimensions. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Food security highlights the country's capabilities to meet the food related needs of its population.

Dimensions of food security

(1) Able to address Hidden Hunger too.
→ Diet rich in nutrients is required.

(2) Curbing / Controlling food inflation
→ Affordability of food is must.

(3) Accessibility of food
→ ensured it by PDS system.

(4) linkages of food security with other schemes.
→ (eg) POSHAN etc.

India's Status

(1) Accessibility of food grain.
→ India enacted NFSA Act, 2013

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- Includes 67% of population.
- BAPU - Biometrically authenticated PDS system ensures inclusion error is not there.

(2) Availability of food grains

→ Post green revolution, India achieved self sufficiency.

- India's efforts touched $50 (21-22) agri

(3) Hidden Hunger addresal.

→ Millet recognition is to counter this,

→ Horticulture production more than foodgrains.

(4) Food Inflation.

→ Perishable food items is still struggling (eg) Price hike of tomatoes

(5) Food Storage.

→ Capacity of FCI, CWC (warehousing) needs to be added with Village Storage scheme.

→ Incapacity of cold storage home leads to 96k cr losses of food.

Hence, India's food security is improving & diversifying.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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2. ब्लॉकचेन और चैटजीपीटी जैसी आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकियां कृषि को अधिक कुशल और संधारणीय क्षेत्रक में बदलने की अपार क्षमता वाले शक्तिशाली साधन हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Modern technologies such as blockchain and ChatGPT are powerful tools with immense potential to transform agriculture into a more efficient and sustainable sector. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Blockchain and Chat GPT holds immense potential to change agriculture into profitable enterprise.

Blockchain.

① Land records digitization could be secured via Blockchain.

- (Arvind Panagriya) → talks about 3L's
- Land leasing
- Land records.
- Land consolidation.

→ to boost private sector participation.

② DBT transfers via blockchain to eliminate leakages.

eg PM KISAN transfers.

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Chet GPT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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① Agriculture extension services.

- Vernacular language information production for farmers.

② Information about new technologies in agriculture.

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3. वैश्विक अर्थव्यवस्था में वि-डॉलरीकरण की प्रवृत्ति में हालिया तेजी के लिए कौन-से कारक उत्तरदायी हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि डॉलर का प्रभुत्व जल्द ही समाप्त हो जाएगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What factors have led to the recent acceleration in the trend towards de-dollarization of the global economy? Do you think the dollar will lose its dominance anytime soon? (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

De-dollarisation refers to the less/ shifting the use of dollar to domestic currencies in global economy.

eg Rupee-Rial agreement
Rupee-Rouble agreement.

FACTORS

① Ukraine conflict.

→ led to protectionist stand of many countries.

② Post-Pandemic Recovery

→ USA initially practised Quantitative Easing and then hike the interest rate.

↳ hurting India like economies ; also it made dollars volatile.

③ Collapse of Banks in USA & UK

eg Deutche & Silicon Valley Bank collapsed → weakening of USA economy.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Imported inflation.

→ lead to weakening of domestic currencies.

(5) Rising China's economic power

(eg) Yuan in SDR (IMF) reserve.
Yuan used in debt-trap diplomacy → reducing dollars demand.

(6) Friendshoring & Nearshoring

→ maintaining economic relation either in similar geographies or similar convergence of interest.

Dollar's relevance is here to stay!

(1) China's economy spiralling down.
→ real estate sector & domestic (LLPs) economy is suffering.

(2) USA bounced back after bank collapse

(3) Strong regulatory framework post 2008 financial crisis.

(4) Dominence of IMF, World Bank etc.

Hence, the shift is going to be gradual. India can focus upon 'Indian Rupee' strengthening by focussing the recommendations of (SS Tarapore Committee)

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4. विकसित देशों द्वारा भारत पर खाद्य सब्सिडी व्यवस्था में बदलाव करने के अत्यधिक दबाव के बावजूद, भारत के लिए निर्धन व्यक्तियों हेतु अपना नीतिगत समर्थन बनाए रखना एक उचित कदम होगा। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite significant pressure from the developed countries to alter its food subsidy regime, there is merit in India trying to retain its policy support for the poor in the country. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's food subsidy costs around 3 Lakh crore hurting fiscal deficit. Despite this, it is mandatory to provide food security to its people. (DPSP A-39)

Merit in India's food subsidy

1. Poverty incidence and impact
   - 22% of population lives below poverty line (Tendulkar committee)
2. Hunger is an issue
   - Jharkhand - girl died due to denial of PDS benefit.
3. Growing population.
   - Largest populated country.
4. Food Inflation harms the purchasing power of poor.
5. Unemployment → CMIE data ~8-3%.
6. Productivity of food grains is dismal.

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However, certain changes could be made in food subsidy

1. NFSA Act, 67% population covered
   → Reduce it to 20% (bottom most)
   (Swaminathan committee)
2. Reduce inclusion error (25%) & exclusion error (65%)
3. Update SECC-2011 data for selecting beneficiaries.
4. DBT, food coupons, ERU11 could be thought of to target food security.

Hence, food security is a merit subsidy it can be balanced with fiscal prudence and food security of population. SDG-2 (No hunger)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत की जल संबंधी जरूरतों को पूरा करने की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा कई पहलों की शुरुआत की गई है, परंतु जल की उपलब्धता और जल की गुणवत्ता जैसे मुद्दों पर अभी भी नीतिगत हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Several initiatives have been taken by the government towards addressing India's water needs, but the issues of water availability and water quality still warrant prioritised intervention. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Jal Jivan Mission (JJM) is an umbrella initiative to provide water ~~availability~~ needs. However, SDG-8 - Clean water and sanitation is incomplete without its quality and availability.

Issues of water Availibility.

1. Functional piped water supply for 24 hours is a challenge.
2. Regional variation in implementation of mission.

Water Quality

1. BOD levels are breaching permissible limits.
2. Industry effluents polluting water.
3. E.Coli & TDS of water are not fit for drinking.
4. Salt water intrusion in coastal areas.

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(5) Odour and taste of water is making the missions goal ineffective → people prefering not drinking it.

(6) Arsenic & fluorine contamination.

(eg) West Bengal (Arsenic) & Haridwar (Fluorine) → causing fluorosis and black foot disease.

Way Forward

(1) Central Ground Water Board, Central Ground water Authority for effective check on quality of ground water.

(2) Qualitative aspect included in mission.

(3) Availability of water should be ensured. → (eg) Social audits.

Hiware Bazaar Model (Mihir Shah Committee ~~community~~) and Atal Bhujal Yojana align with SDG-8.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. आर्कटिक में हिमनदों के पिघल कर संकुचित होने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारक क्या हैं? पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर आर्कटिक हिमनदों के पिघलने के संभावित प्रभाव का वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the major drivers of glacial retreat in the Arctic? Describe the potential impact of the retreat of Arctic glaciers on the ecosystem. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Arctic has lost 70% of the ice cover is last century. It is melting at the alarming speed. Also, it is one of the tipping point.

Factors | of glacial retreat

1. Navigation in arctic by countries like Norway & Russia.
2. Industrialisation → Greenhouse gas emission increasing temperature
3. Activities of exploration in Arctic
   - world's 40% of oil & gas in this region which is undiscovered.
4. Huge mineral deposits.
   eg Coal, Zinc, Copper etc.
5. Ocean current circulation.
   → it gets disturbed and weakened
   eg AMOC (Atlantic Meridional Overturning Current)

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Potential Impact

① Sea level rise

.3 mm/yr presently → More sea level rise could drown small island states.

② Release of Methane from Methane hydrates.

→ global warming will gets increased

③ Release of Pathogen

→ Invasive species; zoonotic diseases could happen.

④ Threat to Biodiversity

(eg) Polar.

⑤ Affects atmospheric & oceanic circulation.

→ affects local climate & hence, agriculture, hence food security

Arctic council, India's arctic policy along with other multistakeholder it is the duty to protect & use it sustainably for humanity.

VisionIAS

7. अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन, जिसे सीधे तौर पर एक साइंस फिक्शन फिल्म के रूप में देखा जाता था, अब बिना किसी बाधा के वास्तविकता बन रहा है। अंतरिक्ष पर्यटन से संबंधित चुनौतियां क्या हैं? इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Space tourism, which was viewed as something straight out of a science fiction movie, is now becoming a reality albeit not without hindrances. What are the challenges associated with space tourism? What measures can be taken to address these challenges? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space tourism is a reality now with Blue origin as first spacecraft to touch Karman line entering into arena of space.

Challenges

1. Privatization of space sector.
2. Elitist class could only afford space travel.
   → gap between have & have nots widened up.
3. Climate change as it releases harmful gases in atmosphere.
4. Excessive resources requires for space travel.
   → Divestment of resources by space agency.
5. Monopolisation of space by few private companies.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(6) Possibility of space colonization in future.
→ for mineral extraction.

Measures
→ (1) Regulatory body to manage space tourism.
→ (2) Participation of private bodies to curb monopolisation.
→ (3) Partnership of Private & Public sector.
(Eg) INSPACE, ANTRIX.

Hence, space tourism has opened new possibilities. It is a global common hence its use is for everybody.

VisionIAS

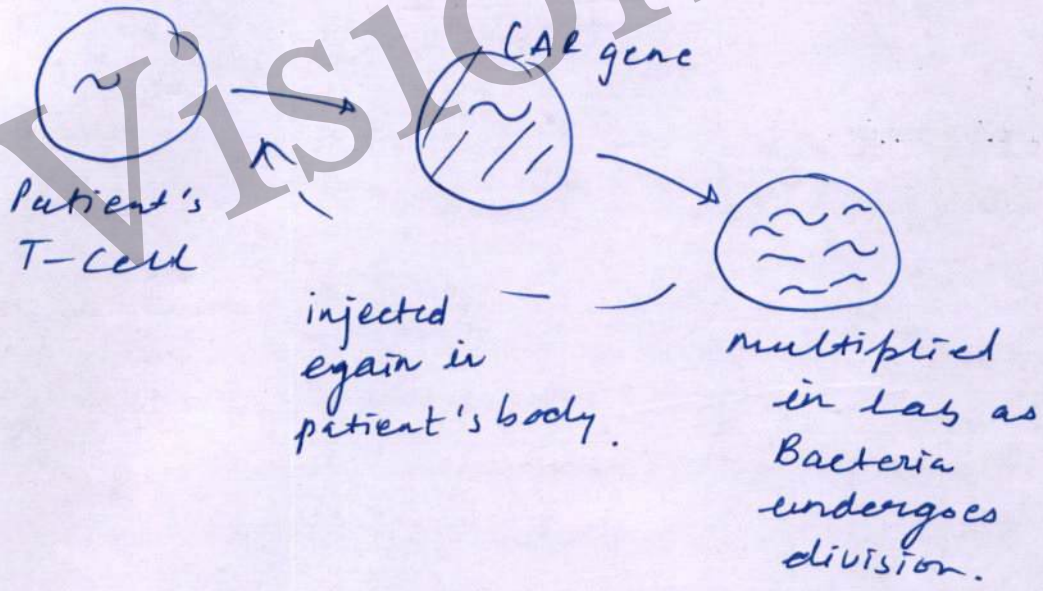
8. वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य विशेषज्ञ व्यापक रूप से मानते हैं कि CAR-T सेल थेरेपी का विकास कैंसर के उपचार में एक बड़ी सफलता हो सकता है। CAR-T सेल थेरेपी, CRISPR-Cas9 तकनीक में व्याप्त कमियों को कैसे दूर कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Global health experts widely believe that the development of CAR-T cell therapy can be a game changer in the treatment of cancer. How can CAR-T cell therapy overcome the limitations of CRISPR-Cas9 technology? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRISPR - Cas 9 deals with a molecular scissor used to genetically manipulate & edit the gene.

CAR T cell therapy involves the use of Chimeric- Antigen Receptor gene from a bacteria used for multiplying patient's own T-cells.



CAR T-cell Therapy Advantages.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Laboratory procedure.

↳ easier than crispr ~~cas~~ Cas9.

② Tried & Tested method.

(e.g.) Used in ~~vaccine~~ cancer treatment by TATA Hospital.

③ Ability of rejection of treatment by body is less.

→ Patient's own T-cells are inserted.

- whereas Cas9 → could be dangerous if slight mistake happened for Patient's life.

Both CAR T-cell therapy and Cas9 requires research to widen its application.

VisionIAS

9. चर्चा कीजिए कि प्रमुख हिंसक चरमपंथी संगठनों द्वारा नई और उभरती प्रौद्योगिकियों के बढ़ते इस्तेमाल के विरुद्ध संगठित एवं ठोस वैश्विक प्रयासों की आवश्यकता क्यों है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss why the rising deployment of new and emerging technologies by prominent violent extremist organizations demand concerted global efforts. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's G20 presidency is shaping the debate about global concerted efforts for deployment of new & emerging technologies by violent extremist organisation.

Need

(1) Organizations turned global in nature.

→ Hence, efforts must be global.

(2) Threat to each country as now the threat has become global without borders.

(3) National efforts should be aligned with international efforts to tackle the menace.

eg Cyber thrects on critical infrastructure

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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10. गलवान और यांगस्ते की घटनाओं के बाद वास्तविक नियंत्रण रेखा (LAC) पर तनाव बना हुआ है तथा भारत एवं चीन दोनों सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में अपने बुनियादी ढांचों को सुदृढ़ कर रहे हैं। इस क्षेत्र में ITBP द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

With the Line of Actual Control (LAC) remaining tense after the Galwan and Yangste incidents and both India and China ramping up infrastructure in the border areas, discuss the role that ITBP plays in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

11. क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को 'भूमि उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को छोड़कर 'सिंचाई जल उत्पादकता' के सिद्धांत को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। यह बदलाव करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं? व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you think there is a need for a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' in India? Justify your answer. What are the challenges in making this shift? Explain. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's population is 18% of world's having 2.5% of land and 4% of water resource. Both land productivity and irrigation water productivity should be the focus.

Land Productivity : Agriculture output per ha of land.

Issues
1. Land fragmentation.
2. Small & marginal farmers (86%) <2ha of land.
3. Mechanization of land is a challenge.
4. Input cost rises up.

Water Productivity : Water applied to have the desired output. (minimum)

Issues
1. Micro-irrigation is not well developed.
2. Agriculture is rainfed dependent.
3. Crop diversification is limited.
4. Mostly water guzzling crops grown - Rice, Sugarcane due to Government MSP policies.

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However, having a shift from 'land productivity' to 'irrigation water productivity' could be useful for agriculture growth :-

1. Maximum output from the same piece of land by using optimum water utilisation.
2. Crop diversification will boost agriculture.
3. Micro-irrigation useful from both farmers and environment perspective
   - ↳ solves the problem of excessive ground water usage
   - ↳ excessive water ~~do not~~ could cause soil salinization due to waterlogging.

Challenges in having this shift

1. Federal challenge
   - → land is a State subject., so does, agriculture.
   - → Getting State's on board for this shift is must.
2. Government policies
   - → MSP to be diversified (include pulses) - Arvind Subramanium.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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→ electricity subsidies to be limited
↳ causes water exploitation
(eg) Punjab, Haryana.

③ Infrastructural gaps

→ micro-irrigation is not well developed.

④ Accessibility to farmers of these micro-irrigation devices via

Way Forward

(Irrigation water Productivity)

→ I2U2: Learn from Israel (micro-irrigation)

→ Mihir Shah Committee (community participation to rejuvenate water bodies)

→ Swaminathan Committee (farm ponds)

(Land Productivity)

→ ZBNF, Organic farming

→ Soil health card.

The shift is required seeing the trends in agriculture. It gives a boost to agriculture exports and a move towards sustainable development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

12. भारत की ऊर्जा सुरक्षा प्राप्त करने में हरित हाइड्रोजन की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय हरित हाइड्रोजन मिशन, भारत की अपने ऊर्जा लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार मदद कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Examine the role that green hydrogen can play in unlocking the energy security of India. How can the National Green Hydrogen Mission help India in achieving its energy goals? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Hydrogen is produced via renewable energy source and it is a revolutionary thing to achieve net-zero commitment by 2070.

Role of Green H_2

① Solves the issue of intermittency of Renewable energy - Solar & wind.

→ Excess energy could be diverted for creation of H_2.

② Alternative fuel in automobiles

→ EV batteries which causes lot of pollution on mining stage :- Green H_2 is good alternative of that.

③ Useful in hard to abate sectors

Eg Industries

→ Green H_2 could be used to generate power and process becomes cleaner.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) The waste products in producing Green H_2 is water vapour only.

→ No emission of harmful gases.

(5) Urban mobility could be powered by Green H_2.

→ pollution in urban areas could be controlled to much extent.

(6) India's growing power in solar and wind.

→ it gives the good alternative to be energy-resilient.

Challenges of Green H_2

(1) Requires only freshwater for production. → India water stressed country.

(2) Electrolyser manufacturing in India is required to be profitably extract energy.

(3) H_2 is colourless & odourless gas. Difficult to monitor its leakage.

(4) Highly flammable gas → Difficult to transport.

(5) Difficult to use in heavy transportation.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

National Green H_2 Mission

1. Electrolysers manufacturing in India.
   → PLI scheme is considered.
2. R&D labs to fine tune green h_2 application.
3. Coordination among ministers for successful creation of energy.
4. Green H_2 ~~production~~ requires Grid integration as well.
5. Diversifying the renewable energy source.

National Green H_2 Mission is our first step towards clean, affordable energy (SDG-7). Hence, desired and collective efforts in this direction are required.

VisionIAS

13. हाल के दिनों में, सरकार न्यूनतम पारिश्रमिक की जगह जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने पर विचार कर रही है। भारत में जीवन निर्वाह पारिश्रमिक को अपनाने के लाभ और इसमें विद्यमान बाधाएं कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The government has been weighing a transition from minimum wage to living wage in recent times. What are the benefits and constraints in the adoption of living wage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Living wage denotes the minimum amount to sustain not only just basic needs but can live holistically with having education, health, shelter etc benefits.

Benefits of adopting Living wage

1. Cost of living rising in urban areas.
   → Urbanization going to 50% by 2050.
2. Education, Health, Housing becoming unaffordable.
   → Living wage could ensure this.
3. Better standard of living.
4. Helps in creating social capital for country.
5. Protects environment
   (eg) will not encroach urban space or encroaching upon flood plains for housing.

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(6) Criminal rates will come down.

(7) Productivity of labour will increase.

(8) Contribution in GDP will rise. → leading to Economic growth of country.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Constraints

(1) Arriving at objective criteria of living wage is difficult.

(2) Determination of living wage is difficult.

(eg) Education (criteria) → upto 12th, upto 10th OR vocational } → subjectivity involved. how to convert into a NUMBER.

(3) Fiscal burden on government.

(eg) MGNERGA, Urban employment scheme.

(4) Profitability of company get reduced.

(eg) they could deploy technology to do work leading to unemployment.

(5) Applicability of living wage in informal sector is a challenge.

(eg) Contractual jobs distorts minimum wage too.

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उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(c) Regional variation in determining living wage.

(eg) Nagaland & Delhi living wage will be different.

Way Forward

1. ANOOP SATPATHY COMMITTEE : minimum wage having regional variation.
2. living wage to developed in consultation with the accurate criteria.

'living wage' aims at human development not just survival. Hence, its existence should come into picture after due deliberation.

VisionIAS

14. केंद्रीय बजट भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था के लगभग हर क्षेत्रक को प्रभावित करता है, फिर भी न तो बजटीय प्रक्रियाएं पर्याप्त सार्वजनिक जांच के दायरे में आती हैं और न ही बजट नीतियां। क्या आप इस कथन से सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Union Budget affects almost every sector of the Indian economy, yet neither the budgetary processes nor the budget policies come under substantial public scrutiny. Do you agree? Justify your answer. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Article 112 - Annual Financial Statement (Budget) is mentioned. Budgetary Processes and Budget Policies escapes the public scrutiny hence reducing accountability & transparency in procedure.

Budgetary Processes

1. Presentation of Budget : generally by Finance minister.
2. Voting on demands of grants :-

Here, the budgetary policies escapes the scrutiny because :-

i) discussion do not happen on each demand of grant.

ii) they get passed via guillotine.

iii) Not referred the fiscal prudence of bills by parliamentary committee.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Budget Policies not coming under public scrutiny

① Fiscal prudence of policies is not checked.
(eg) CAG is responsible for audit not comptroller.

② Off-budget borrowings
→ Not discussed in budget session.
→ Not included in fiscal deficit.

③ Awareness of public and limited involvement of Media &
→ Accountability is reduced.

④ Disruption of Parliamentary sessions

⑤ Ineffective opposition to hold majority government accountable.

(Challenges)
- Over utilisation of funds on some policies.
- effective check could not be made.
- ① Misutilisation of public funds.
- → unspent funds as it is non-lapsable
  (eg) NIRBHAYA.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1. Parliamentary sitting to be increased (16th L-S 330 days) & (17th LS ~ 280 days)
2. Accountability of Parliamentarians to discuss budgetary policies on floor of house.
3. Outcome based budgeting
4. Sunset clause.

Fiscal prudence in budgetary process and Budgetary policies to have strong macro-economic fundamental of country.

VisionIAS

15. भारत स्वयं को दूध की कमी वाले देश से दुनिया के सबसे बड़े दूध उत्पादक देश के रूप में बदलने में सक्षम हो गया है, लेकिन देश में डेयरी पशुओं की उत्पादकता चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India has been able to transform itself from a milk deficit country to the world's biggest milk producer, but the productivity of dairy animals in the country remains a concern. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is first as milk producer country. Its animal husbandry sector is the second highest contributor to India's GVA (agriculture) (30%)

Productivity of dairy animal is a concern

① Diseases burden on dairy animals

→ Brucellosis and foot & mouth disease is common.

eg leprosy in cattles in 2021 caused losses in dairy sector.

② Feminization in animal husbandry

→ women involved in unpaid dairy work.

→ Hence, it is not the focus of reinvestment of profits in dairy sector.

③ Cattle Breeds

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→ foreign cows gives more milk but their fodder cost is high, prone to more pest attacks → overall this increases the input cost of farmers. → thereby, reducing productivity.

(4) Fragmented sector

→ economies of scale could not be reached, thereby reducing productivity.

(5) Climate change.

→ affecting the productivity.

(eg) Heat waves in plain (UP, Haryana) areas.

(6) Quality of fodder is reduced.

→ Rapid concretization is eliminating green pasture lands.. acting as a good fodder.

(7) Diversification of dairy animals is limited to bovine animals.

(eg) Goats, camels, sheeps generally neglected or by only few communities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Way Forward

1. Focus on indigenous breed (eg: Gir, Sahiwal)
2. Farmer Producer organisation (FPO) or cooperatives (eg AMUL) to achieve economies of scale.
3. Focus on small ruminant animals. eg Sheeps.
4. Research on developing technologies to increase productivity eg Sex-Semen technology.
5. Immunization of dairy cattles.

Animal husbandry holds lot of potential to double farmer's income. Hence, these concerns required timely addressal.

VisionIAS

16. जहां एक तरफ जलवायु परिवर्तन, फसल की विफलता के लिए जिम्मेदार है, वहीं दूसरी तरफ चरम मौसमी घटनाओं के लिए कृषि क्षेत्रक स्वयं आंशिक रूप से जिम्मेदार है। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में कृषक समुदाय की प्रत्यास्थता को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि आपदा प्रबंधन योजना के तहत क्या रणनीति अपनाई गई है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While climate change is responsible for crop failures, the agricultural sector itself is partly responsible for extreme weather events. Discuss. What strategy has been adopted under National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan to strengthen the resilience of the farming community in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

'Koriniola joint declaration on Agriculture' in Kunming-Montreal Protocol of Biodiversity 2022 highlighted the need to turn agriculture into a sustainable way.

Agriculture Sector responsible for extreme weather events as:-

1. Methane emission.
   → poultry industry is responsible for more than 50% of emission.
2. NO_2, N_2O emission. (Greenhouse gases)
   → Cereals like Rice are responsible for emission of potent GHGs.
3. Requires clearing of forest for agriculture.
4. Excessive use of fertiliser → contaminate soil & water

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(5) Excessive withdrawl of water for irrigation causes water stress.

(6) Encroaching agricultural land into natural ecosystem (eg) Floodplains.
→ leads to flooding as the course of river gets disturb.

Policies of National Agriculture Disaster Management Plan :

---

(1) Climate Smart Agriculture.
(eg) Soil moisture, soil condition, monsoon predictability etc. before sowing of crop.

(2) Precision farming

(3) Natural & Organic farming

(4) Diversification of crops.

(5) Mixed & Integrated farming practices
(eg) Agroforestry, horticulture, beekeeping etc.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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(6) Developed capabilities of Vertical farming
→ could ensure food security.

(7) GM crops introduction.

(8) Cold storage to store produce.

(9) R&D to innovate seed varieties to be climate resistant.
(eg) Heat tolerant variety of ICAR.

Climate change has the potential to impact agriculture hence food security. This plan holds the way to develop agriculture and make it disaster resilient.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. दिल्ली सहित भारत के कुछ क्षेत्र हिमालय में आने वाले भूकंपों के प्रभाव के प्रति अत्यधिक संवेदनशील हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में भूकंप से होने वाली हानि को कम करने के लिए कौन-से संस्थागत उपाय किए गए हैं? क्या आपको लगता है कि कुछ उल्लेखनीय कमियां अभी भी मौजूद हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Some regions in India, including Delhi, are highly vulnerable to the impact of earthquakes originating in the Himalayas. Discuss. What institutional measures have been taken to mitigate earthquake losses in India? Do you think there are significant gaps that still exist? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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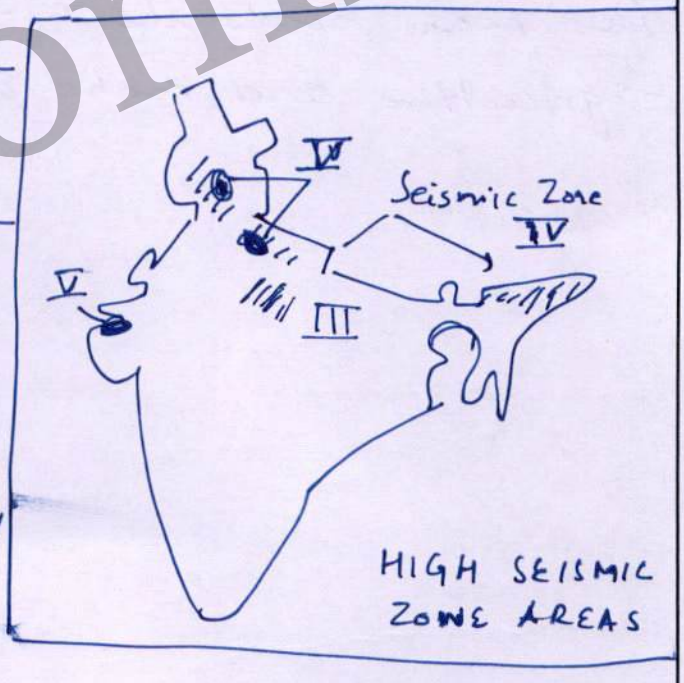
India's more than 30% area is prone to high seismic activity. Delhi is at the extent of aravalli range and situated on Yamuna flood plain, thereby increasing its vulnerability. (Great Boundary fault passes through Delhi)

Vulnerable regions to Earthquakes :-

FACTORS :

(1) Himalayas are seismically active.
→ has not achieved isostatic equilibrium yet.



(2) Situation near faults, active plane of shear.
(eg) Delhi.

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③ Hydropower projects

(eg) Koyne dam caused Reservoir Induced seismicity.

④ Anthropogenic activities

(eg) Happens in loss soil where tremors, blow outs can cause seismicity.

Institutional Measures

① Model Building codes, 2016

→ Construction according to geomorphology & geology of area.

② Hazard zonation map.

→ India divided into II, III, IV & V zone according to vulnerability of earthquake.

③ Capacity building of NDRF & SDRF forces.

→ for preparedness and mitigation of earthquake risk.

④ Research on preparing Early warning system for Earthquake.

However, gaps exists :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

① Rapid construction in Himalayan Ranges.

(eg) BRO constructing road in Himalayas. Char dham project.

② Corruption in allocation of project violating building codes.

③ Capacity of Municipalities is subpar to stop the illegal construction activities.

Way Forward
① House insurance to be mandatory
② Mapping at fine scale to chalk out earthquake prone areas.
③ Capacity building of locals.

Hence, Earthquake may be natural phenomenon but its destruction is purely anthropological phenomenon. Efforts needed to save lives during Earthquake disaster.

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18. हाल ही में, वैज्ञानिकों ने परमाणु संलयन अभिक्रिया में निवल ऊर्जा लाभ की घोषणा की है, जिसे स्वच्छ ऊर्जा के भविष्य के लिए एक बड़ी वैज्ञानिक सफलता माना गया है। परमाणु संलयन आधारित विद्युत उत्पादन के क्या लाभ हैं? व्यावसायिक स्तर पर विद्युत उत्पन्न करने के लिए इसके उपयोग की क्या सीमाएं हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, scientists announced net energy gain in nuclear fusion reaction, which is considered as a major scientific breakthrough for the future of clean energy. What are the advantages of nuclear fusion based power generation? What are the limitations in using it to generate electricity at a commercial scale? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Nuclear fusion is the process of colliding two H-atom and converting into He atom. Similar, reaction happens on Sun. giving a lot of energy.

Advantages of fusion based power

① No waste (radioactive) is generated.

→ Nuclear fission generates radioactive wastes

→ Here, the waste is ~~water~~ ~~Energy~~ Nothing.

② Self sustaining reaction.

→ Unlike, fuel is provided to have nuclear fission.

③ Holds the potential to solve energy problem of humanity

→ produces sufficient energy for whole life.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(4) Cost on other sources of energy could be neglected.

Limitations

(1) Has not achieved criticality :- could not able to self sustain a reaction.

(2) Cost and time is involved.
   (eg) ITER project ← multiple countries working on it.

(3) Difficult to replicate reaction inside sun on Earth.

(4) Difficult to achieve high temperature on Earth.

(5) Requires collective effort. However, China's effort has yielded result.
   (eg) China's EAST - Tokamak.

(6) Research and Development is required to achieve nuclear fusion in a profitable way.

Hence, Efforts are required by multistakeholder approach to ~~state~~ generate electricity at commercial scale through Nuclear fusion.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. हालिया संशोधन को ध्यान में रखते हुए, भारत में धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के खतरे से निपटने में धन शोधन रोकथाम अधिनियम, 2002 की प्रभावकारिता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Keeping in view the recent amendment, examine the efficacy of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, in tackling the menace of money laundering in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PMLA, 2002 deals with the cases of money laundering which is a menance and harms the macro-economic framework / stability of India.

Efficacy of PMLA

1. ED, CBI investigative agencies can attach assets under this act.
2. Gives power of seizure of assets to investigative agencies.
3. Help in curbing counter-fieting currency.
4. See cases of Hawala transfer of money.
5. Examines the loopholes under bilateral pacts.
   - eg Double taxation avoidance agreement (DTAA) for round tripping.

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(6) convergence of PMLA with other acts.

(eg) Benami transaction act → where assets are taken/bought in other person's name.

(7)

Recent amendment

(1) Inclusion of digital crimes

i) Crypto currency → usage in transfering money for illicit activities.

(2) Global cooperation to tackle this menance.

(3) Blockchain technology to trace trail of money in digital currency.

(4) Enlarging the scope of PMLA jurisdiction.

Money laundering acts as force to terrorist and organised crimes. Hence, it is prevented by upgrading the powers of Enforcement Directorate (ED)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) में मौजूद उन सुरक्षा खतरों पर चर्चा कीजिए, जिनका भारत के समुद्री सीमा संबंधी हितों पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए एक मजबूत रणनीति सुझाइए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the security threats present in the Indian Ocean Region (IOR), which have a direct bearing on India's maritime border interests. Suggest a robust strategy to deal with these threats. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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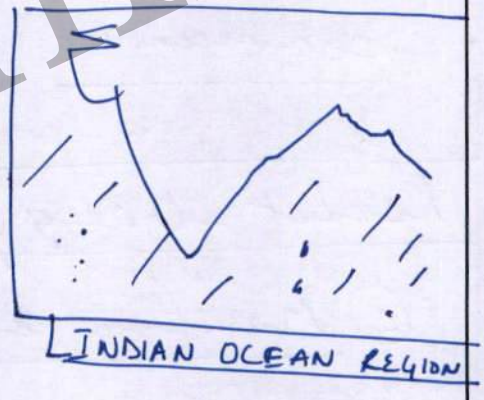
India has a long coastline of 7,516km and island territories. It becomes necessity to safeguard our sea lanes of communication for trade, hence protecting our maritime borders.

Security Threats in IOR

① Piracy prevalence near Strait of Hormuz (Oman) & Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb.

- threat to trade via suez canal.



② Presence of china.

(a) Hambantota port on lease for 100 years (Srilanka)

③ China's presence in South China Sea.

→ Strait of Malacca acts as passage to trade for India.

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(4) Anti-India governments in Maldives

(eg) Earlier, government slogan 'India-out' campaign.

(5) Threat of radicalisation of youth.

(6) Mumbai terror attack, via sea lanes. (2008)

(7) Narco-drug trafficking; also human trafficking.

(8) Threat to lives of coastal communities & fisherman communities.

Robust strategy

(1) Maritime surveillance network.

(eg) TRISHNA - Indo-france.

(2) Colombo Security Conclave: Deliberations on countering ill effects (security threat in IOR.

(3) India's power as 'Net Security Provider' → by CORI, IRIS etc.

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(4) Anti Maritime Piracy Act, 2022 to deal with piracy incidents.

(5) Capacity building of coastal fisherman communities.

(6). P-75 scorpene submarine. (From France)

- INS Vindhyashakti, VIKRANT capacity building of NAVY.

India needs to protect its maritime borders. Development of Great Nicobar Project & Maritime Security Command is the right step in this direction

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01167967

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SALONI GAUTAM

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

English

तारीख
Date

24/8/24

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

Dehradun.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2929)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे
Time Allowed: **Three** Hours

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. असहमति की अभिव्यक्ति संसद के कामकाज का केंद्रीय तत्व है। इसके आलोक में, भारत की संसदीय व्यवस्था में विपक्ष के नेता (LoP) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Expression of dissent is central to the functioning of the Parliament. In light of this, discuss the role of the Leader of Opposition (LoP) in India's parliamentary system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

LoP is the statutory position in Indian Parliament. Highlighting its significant role.

Role of LoP :-

1. Diversified opinions to majority policies
2. Part of member in selecting committees of quasi-judicial bodies of CVC, ECI etc.
3. Widening discourse ambit by inclusion of points by opposition.
4. Links to convey ~~pos~~ and coordinate for two flow of information for smooth functioning of parliament.
5. Keeps accountability checks on Government in power.
6. Part of Parliamentary committees

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7. Keeps check on arbitrariness of party in power. by raising voice in parliament.

CRITICISM of LoP

1. Despite constitutional mandate, LoP is vacant due to condition :-
(≥10% seats in Parliament by party not fulfilled)

2. Bypassing dissenting view of LoP in select committees.

3. 'Tethless position' as have no real power in placing checks on party in power.

4. Difficult to coordinate by LoP in multiparty polity.

To upheld electoral & parliamentary democracy, LoP office is must.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. न्यायिक प्रक्रियाओं में प्रौद्योगिकी का समावेशन न्याय प्रदायगी के संदर्भ में पहुंच, क्षमता और दक्षता को किस प्रकार बढ़ा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the integration of technology into judicial processes enhance accessibility, capability, and efficiency in justice delivery? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

E-governance will enhance justice delivery fulfilling mandate of welfare state of provide legal aid, ensuring social justice to citizens.

It will enhance :-

1- Accessibility

- E-courts project will aid in accessing records files, documents in digital manner and hearings via video-conferencing.

- Petty cases like challan could be resolved saving time and cost of people involved with deterrance of law in minds intact.

2. Capability

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·) Justice in timely manner by collating data in National Judicial Data Grid for overseeing status of cases.

·) Training of para legals, judges and support staffs to effectively use technology.

eg SC has AI department for justice enhancement help to people

3) Efficiency

·) eg SUVAS and SAMBAL aid in translation of legal precedents into vernacular language for ease in justice to citizens; digitization of judicial records. t increase efficiency.

Transforming governance & justice delivery by technology can reduce case load on judiciary. ensuring faith on institutions by people.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

3. भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने केंद्रीकृत सत्ता एवं क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता को जटिल रूप से संतुलित करके भारत के संघवाद में अद्वितीय विषमता को बनाए रखा है। न्यायालय द्वारा दिए गए प्रासंगिक पूर्ववर्ती निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Supreme Court of India has upheld unique asymmetry in India's federalism by intricately balancing centralized authority and regional autonomy. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SC has balanced 'quasi-federal' by KC where nature of Indian Polity by carefully treading Regional autonomy and centralised authority tight rope.

1. In SR Bommai Case, SC ruled that Governor position misuse and resort to constitutional ~~machinery~~ emergency (A 356) without solid evidence is unconstitutional restoring regional autonomy.

2. In 'Vineet Narain Case' use of Central investigative agencies goes against state autonomy.

3. Curtailing GST Council decision power by terming as Non-binding on states, restores State's autonomy.

VisionIAS

4. Upheld State's right to tax mined minerals as royalty, going against center's majority view.

5. SC upheld abrogation of Article 370 to create J&K and Ladakh as UT, citing ~~Central~~ (National Interest)

6. SC upheld Citizenship Amendment Act as Parliament has the power to change laws against citizenship.

7. SC upheld 'subcategorization of SC' in Davinder Singh case restoring State's power to provide affirmative action.

8. Hence, SC has fostered spirit of cooperative federalism by balancing interest of Center & State.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

4. भारत में अनुसूचित जातियों के हितों के संरक्षण में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Evaluate the effectiveness of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes in safeguarding the interests of the Scheduled Castes in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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NCSC is the constitutional body emerged by constitutional amendment act by 89th, creating NCSC & NCST separately.

Effectiveness of NCSC :-

1. Compiling data and projecting issues in limelight like manual scavenging.

2. Suo moto cognizance of atrocities against SC communities.
Eg Rajasthan boy died by beating of teacher.

3. Recommend inclusion of SC community in Presidential order.

4. Framing of targetted policies to uplift SC section.

5. Listening to grievances of communities and accomodating their interest.

VisionIAS

6. Places report to President for status of communities in public domain.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CRITICISM OF NCSC

1. Politicization of NCSC
2. Interference in appointments.
3. Delay in acting on grievances redressal.
4. Inadequate funding to take rehabilitative steps
5. Inadequate infrastructure for smooth & undisturbed functioning.
6. Mostly, post partum analysis of incidents, rather than proactive approach.

Significant delegation of powers to NCSC, can make the office powerful in ensuring inclusive development of all.

VisionIAS

5. संसदीय समितियों के माध्यम से विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करना भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था की पहचान रही है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Executive accountability to the legislature through Parliamentary Committees has been the hallmark of the Indian political system. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Art 75(3) states that ministers are collectively responsible to Lower Sabha signifying executive accountability in Parliamentary democracy.

To ensure this, Parliamentary Committees are the place to scrutinize government away from public eye and pressure.

Committees

- Financial Committee
  - Public A/c
  - Estimate
  - Public Sector undertaking
- Adhoc Committee
- Other Committee
  - Ethics & Privilidge
  - General Purpose
  - Business Advisory
  - Subordinate Legislation
  - SC/ST/Women
- Departmental Standing

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① To check fiscal prudence by Financial Committees in Government policies.

② Preparing rules for legislation in detail by Subordinate Legislation.

③ Participation of legislators (opposition as well) to keep check on ministers as ministers not part of finance committees.

④ Checking Departmental budgets and estimating legitimacy in Demands of grants.

⑤ Framing legislation with wider consultation as parliament often becomes political tussle space.

eg Digital India Bill.

⑥ Involving expert opinion in legislations.

⑦ Use of Ethics committee in maintaining decorum & conduct of Parliamentarians.

Congress at session is congress at exhibition & Congress in Committee is Congress at work.

~ Woodrow Wilson

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

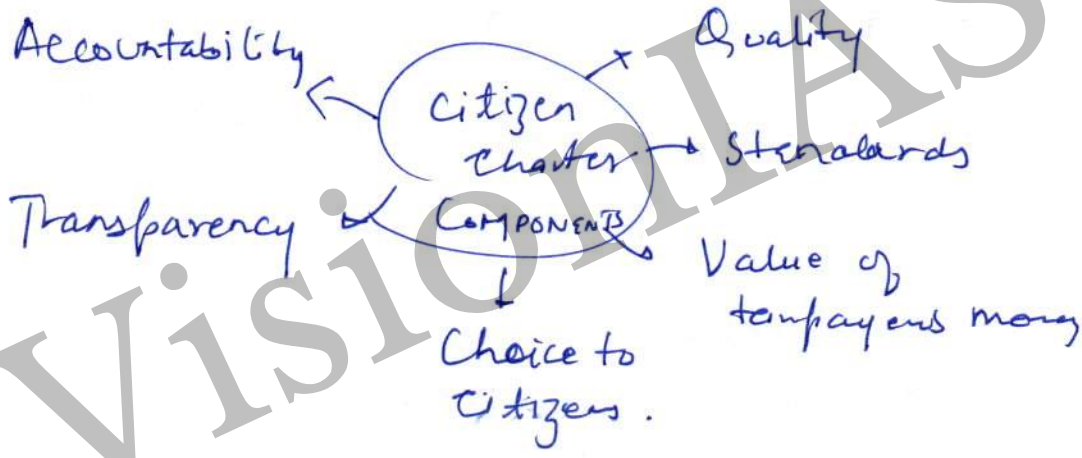
VisionIAS

6. भारत नागरिक चार्टर को किस प्रकार शासन में सुधार करने और नागरिकों को सशक्त बनाने का एक शक्तिशाली उपकरण बना सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can India make Citizens' Charter a powerful tool for improving governance and empowering citizens? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Citizen Charter are Set of Commitments made by organizations to its clients about standards, grievance readressal and timely service delivery.



It can be made powerful tool by :-

① Clearly delineating Vision & mission Statement of organization.

② Dynamic updation of citizen charter by consultative process among stakeholders.

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(3) Training to officials (skill & ethical) to implement citizen charter.

(4) Awareness of charter among citizens at large.

(5) Developing charter in detailed orientated and vernacular language for accessibility & awareness.

(6) Details of grievance redressal for keeping administration accountable.

SAKALA (Karnataka) and recent Tax Payers Charter can serve as guide to curate citizen charter for improving governance.

VisionIAS

7. कॉर्पोरेट दानकर्ता भारत में समग्र विकास को सुविधाजनक बनाने में NGOs की किस प्रकार सहायता करते हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do corporate donors aid NGOs in facilitating holistic development in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Corporate Donors Aiding NGOs by

1. Wider funding pool
   eg Bill & Melinda gates foundation for health & sanitation in tribal region
2. By using technology of developed countries.
3. By using skillful human resource to increase efficiency in public service delivery
4. Augmenting Government efforts by Philanthropy
5. Supplementing Government in providing basic necessities for improving standard of living.
6. Raising issues of marginalized like Tribals
7. Protection of environment
   eg BNHS for survey of birds.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Certain Issues exists because of corporate funding :-

1. Propoganda by NGOs to subvert political stability.

2. Organized crimes by proceeds of NGOs funding channel.

3. CBI → 10% of NGOs file IT returns

4. IB - Loss to 2% of India's GDP because of frivolous PIL complaints halting developmental work.

FCRA regulations in place to check misuse of funds by NGO. They act as important pillar for good governance.

VisionIAS

8. POCSO अधिनियम के गुणों के बावजूद, इसकी मौजूदा कमियों को दूर करने के लिए क्या इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite its merits, should the POCSO Act be revisited to correct the existing inadequacies? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

9. चीन द्वारा वैश्विक स्तर पर रणनीतिक बंदरगाहों के अधिग्रहण के अंतर्राष्ट्रीय व्यापार मार्गों एवं आर्थिक संबंधों के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
China's acquisition of strategic ports globally has significant implications for international trade routes and economic relations. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

10. विश्व बौद्धिक संपदा संगठन (WIPO) के मुख्य कार्य क्या हैं? बौद्धिक संपदा, आनुवंशिक संसाधनों और संबंधित पारंपरिक ज्ञान पर इसकी हालिया संधि से भारत को क्या लाभ होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What are the main functions of the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)? How will its recent treaty on intellectual property, genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge benefit India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

11. यद्यपि केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, फिर भी इसकी कार्यप्रणाली की प्रायः पक्षपातपूर्ण होने तथा संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध कार्य करने के लिए आलोचना की जाती है। समुचित उदाहरणों की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) plays a crucial role in combating corruption, its functioning is often criticized for being partisan and acting against the federal spirit. Discuss with the help of suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

CBI is an investigative agency which oversee cases related to PMLA act, PoCA, or other acts given to it by Supreme court.

Role in combating corruption:

1. Nodal agency of INTERPOL, monitors cross national crimes threatening economic sovereignity.

2. Investigation against civil servants and politicians for corruption charges

eg Hemanta Soren. Former Chattisgarh CM ← Case against misutilisation of funds ← CBI handled case.

3. Against the improper deficiences in implementation of schemes.

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4. Coordinates with ED, Lokpal, CVC etc to get to know the details of scam and to improve investigation.

5. For detailed and impartial inequiry against corporates indulge in illegal practices.

6. Keeps a check on NGOs and Registered unrecognized political parties RUPPs and organisational outfits for their indulgence in threatening electoral democracy by money laundering activities.

CRITICISM OF CBI

1. Used by center to create political instability in States.

   eg AAP Minister often alleges partial and partisan stance of CBI.

2. Roadblock in conducting investigation as State Government revokes specific consent on a case to case basis to CBI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

3. Conviction rate is low; thereby seeing as political tool against opposition ruled states.

4. Resorting to General Consent often undermines cooperative federalism spirit.

5. Lack of independency in appointment and tenure often makes the office under Executive less accountable.

6. Draws power from Delhi Special Police Establishment Act (DPSE), but independently not a statutory body.

Supreme Court in Vineet Narain Case emphasized on political neutrality of bodies like CBI.

They are to put checks and balances, eliminating corruption and able to restore and increase efficiency of democratic institutions.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

12. भारत में राज्यपाल प्रायः अपनी संवैधानिक भूमिका का अतिक्रमण करते हैं और आवश्यकता पड़ने पर प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने में विफल रहते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Governors in India often overstep their constitutional role and fail to act effectively when needed. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Governor is an active link between Center and State. Its appointment is done by President (Art-153) and works till pleasure of President.

Constitutional Role of Governor

1. Appointment of ministers on aid & advise of CM. (Art. 163)

2. Submitting ~~Presidential~~ report to President in case of State emergency. (A356)

3. Reserving bill for President. [A. 200]

4. Constitutional mandate to oversee developmental boards of Saurashtra, Vidarbha.

5. Oversee laws in 5th and 6th schedule areas administration

4. Conducting / Formulating rules for smooth transaction of State ~~assembly~~ Government.

However, politicisation of Governor's Office is seen as overstepping their Constitutional role and failure to effectively act as :-

VisionIAS

1. Indefinite delay in giving assent to bill.

- SC in State of Punjab vs Principal Secretary, 2024 declared it unconstitutional.

2. Appointment of Vice-chancellor, often in conflict with State Government.

eg Kerala Governor- CM tussle.

3. Skipping parts of speech at the beginning of assembly year goes against Constitutional mandate.

eg TN-Governor was involved in crossfires after skipping parts conveniently.

4. Misuse of ordinance route (Art-213) during President's Rule in State.

5. Reserving bill for Presidential assent repeatedly.

eg Online gaming bill reserved for President by TN Governor.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

6. Submitting report for presidential emergency in partial manner and bypassing mandatory floor test.

eg Uttarakhand and Maharashtra witnessed this causing change of Government.

7. failure to act on aid and advise of Union Council of Minister

·) SC in Samsher Singh Case emphasized on Art-163.

Measures to restore neutrality in office of Governor.

1. Reccommendation of Sarkaria and Punchhi about fixed tenure, non-political person outside the state etc.

2. SC guidelines in BP Singhal, 2010 to remove Governor from office in non-arbitrary way.

3. Mandatory floor test. (Harish Rawat Case, 2016)

4. Resorting to situational discretion cautiously (Nabam Rebia Case, 2017)

Office of Governor is of prime importance in uplifting spirit of cooperative federalism fuelling National Integration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

13. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका दोनों में ही लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों का अनुपालन किया जाता है, लेकिन उनकी निर्वाचन व्यवस्था में महत्वपूर्ण भिन्नताएं विद्यमान हैं। दोनों देशों की निर्वाचन पद्धतियों में मुख्य भिन्नताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Both India and the USA adhere to democratic principles but their electoral systems exhibit significant differences. What are the key differences in electoral practices between the two countries? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India and USA are the Largest and Oldest democracy respectively. Both are witnessing election in year 2024; having two different systems - Parliamentary and Presidential, respectively.

Adhering to democratic principles :-

1. Universal adult franchise :
2. Independent Election conducting bodies for free and fair exercise.
3. Adhering to fair electoral practices by political parties, campaigners etc.
4. Inclusive Electorate
   eg Postal Voting for armed personnels.
5. Timely updation of electoral role.

VisionIAS

(6) Strict ~~against~~ action against unfair electoral practices.

(7) Timely elections after 5 years and 4 years (USA), respectively.

(8) First Past the Post system.

However, their electoral system exhibit significant differences :-

India	USA
1. Parliamentary Democracy	1. Presidential democracy.
2. Multiparty system	2. Bi-party systems with Democrats and Republicans.
3. Head of Government is Prime Minister.	3. Head of State and Government is President.
4. Ministers are collectively responsible to Lower house. [Art 75(3)].	4. Separation of powers, hence no accountability
5. Unified Election machinery in Art. 324 for both Center and State.	5. Federal elections are separate affair than State.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

VisionIAS

6. Majority Party post election names Prime Minister.	6. Both parties field their Presidential Candidate against run up to office.
7. Citizenship: Acquiring citizenship by any means is acceptable for electoral candidates and President.	7. Only acquired by Birth for Presidential candidate.
8. Here, Only for 6 months by V.P.	8. Presidential office to be taken by V.P in case of vacancy for the remaining term.

Hence, the key differences makes them different polities with one emphasising on Efficient Government (USA) and other on accountable Government (India) suiting their historical realities.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. आप इस दृष्टिकोण से किस हद तक सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (NGT) ने भारत में पर्यावरणीय न्याय सुनिश्चित करने के अपने उद्देश्य की पूर्ति की है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How far do you agree with the view that the National Green Tribunal (NGT) has met its objective of ensuring environmental justice in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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National Green Tribunal (NGT) is a statutory quasi-judicial body came after passing of NGT Act, 2010 making India third country to do so, globally.

NGT jurisdiction extends to acts :-

i) EPA, 1986.
ii) Public Liability Insuranct Act.
iii) Air pollution control act.
iv) Water pollution control act.
v) Biodiversity act, 2002; etc.

It has upheld its objective in ensuring environmental justice by :-

1. Taking suo-moto cognizance where State fails to act.

Eg Compensation to victims in Bhopal Gas tragedy.

Eg Stubble burning issue causing air pollution in Delhi-NCR.

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(2) Public Interest litigations have expanded human rights upholding Right to live with dignity (Art. 21)

eg Subhash Kumar Case - Right to pollution free environment. part of Art 21.

(3) Setting precedents by principles of

i) Polluter Pay
ii) Precautionary
iii) Eco-centric approach to environment.

eg Vellore Citizen welfare forum, NGT pronounced polluter's pay principle.

(4) Safeguarding biodiversity and indigeneous cultural practices.

eg Cancelling power transmission lines (overhead) in Barni Grasslands to protect GIB (Bustard).

(5) Compensation to victims suffered due to animal-man conflict.

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⑥ Punishing and stalling projects that resort to indiscriminate cutting of trees.

eg Corbett Case where NGT called out for Investigation.

⑦ Persuading Supreme Court decision to recognize Right against adverse impact of climate change is part of [Art 14 & 21] by series of progressive judgements. [M K Ranjit Sinh Case, 2023]

However, [NGT] has seen its fair share of [criticism] as in :-

- ① Judicial activism in Burning of firecracker Ban in Delhi.
- ② Judicial pendency in HC after NGT's final decision.
- ③ Comes in way of developmental pathway of India by accepting frivolous PIL.
- ④ Important act of WPA, 1972 is outside NGT's Ambit.
- ⑤ Failure to protect vulnerable tribal communities as [FRA, 2006] is outside its ambit.

NGT role in safeguarding environment cannot be ignored and [L Chandra Kumar Case] guidelines to be referred to understand its position vis-a-vis HC.

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15. यद्यपि पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति के लिए एक मंच बन गई हैं, किंतु इनका नियोजन एवं सेवा वितरण की एजेंसी के रूप में उद्भव नहीं हुआ है। क्यों? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Though Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) have become a platform for competitive politics, they have not emerged as an agency of planning and service delivery. Why? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PRIs have come into existence by 73rd amendment act realising DPSP Principle Article-40 and dream of freedom fighter of Gram Swarajya.

However, platform of competitive politics has placed as restriction to truly realize its :-

1. Often engages and suffers in crossfires of center and State government by their dependency for funding.
2. Irregular constitution of State finance Commission, State Election Commission etc.
3. Lack of devolvement of subjects (29) to PRIs; seen as usurping of power by State Government.

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(4) Conflict amongst bureaucracy and PRIs heads results in delayed service delivery.

(5) Lack of infrastructure with PRIs makes them dependent on tied funds.

(6) Irregular gram Sabhas creates lack of accountability on PRIs.

This has become the reason that they have not emerged as agency of planning and service delivery :-

Agency of Planning

i) Failure to implement constitutional mandate of women reservation (33%) in spirit creates Sarpanchpatism.

ii) Transparency missing in utilising funds creates trust deficit

Eg MGRNERGA scams.

iii) Lack of democratic decision making as influence of administration is heavy.

iv) Paucity of funds restricts their ability

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Service delivery

i) Lack of skilled and aware professionals for service delivery.

ii) Social faultlines exploitation by competitive politics creates inequitable public service delivery.

iii) Lacks last mile delivery due to poor physical - social - digital infrastructure

Measures

1. Fulfilling constitutional mandate by State
2. Shoring up Tax & Non Tax Revenue of PRI for better service delivery.
   - eg Punsari Village, Gujarat is a Smart village.
3. Resolving issue of 3Fs → funds, functionaries, functions
4. Implementation of Govt. schemes - PMAY, UJWALA, JJM, MGNREGA, PM-SUAMITVA.

Sumit Bose Committee reccommendations implementation can make PRI active participant in democratic decentralisation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. ई-गवर्नेंस में अंतरसंचालनीयता (इंटरऑपरेबिलिटी) से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न ई-गवर्नेंस प्रणालियों की अंतरसंचालनीयता एवं एकीकरण सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What do you understand by interoperability in e-governance? What steps have been taken by the government to ensure interoperability and integration of various e-governance systems? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Interoperability in e-governance refers to eliminating hardware and software barriers in accessing quality public service by citizens.

It ensures,

- Inclusive participation
- Level playing field to all.
- ① Democratization of technology eg UPI
- ② Cost-effective, hence affordable
- ③ Fuels innovation and growth of knowledge based economy
  eg Agristack.
- ④ Promotes development, boost GDP of nation.

Steps taken by Government :-

Ensuring Interoperability :-

① Unifying ecommerce market by ONDC.

→ It has open doors for MSMEs.

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(2) UPI has transformed financial spaces.

(3) ~~OCEA~~ Credit worthiness of user is estimated by Account Aggregator.

(4) Open Credit Enablement Network (OCEN) is another platform to check credit worthiness for effective decision making.

(5) Agristack connects farmers, Producer, Consumers, Startup owners etc to transform agriculture by better price realisation to farmers, increasing consumer choices etc.

(6) Settling insurance claims by use of e-governance effectively.

(7) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) rolls out Health ID which ensures health records at one place.

(8) Education (NEP, 2020) focussed upon academic bank of credit to increase option for students as per their wish,

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(9) Settling GST claims, ITC etc has improved tax collection by widening tax base.

Integration of various e-governance :-

(1) FASTag collection data, e-way bills etc into PM Gati Shakti Portal predicts estimation of future need of infrastructure.

(2) National e-governance plan on Agriculture aims for overhaul of agriculture.

(3) E-logs (Logistics) and ULPIN under National Logistics Policy focusses upon ↓ logistical cost to 8-9%.

(4) Mapping of skilling demand and supply eg ASEEM Portal.

Data in silos is of no use, it transforms into information which could be useful knowledge for better targetting of policies and overall development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. जब भारत में महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य की बात आती है, तब अधिकार-आधारित विमर्श को न केवल सामाजिक मानदंडों द्वारा बल्कि कानूनी मानदंडों द्वारा भी बड़े पैमाने पर नजरअंदाज किया गया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

When it comes to sexual and reproductive health of women in India, rights-based discourse has largely been bypassed not just by the societal norms but also by the legal norms. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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In Devika Biswas vs U.O.I, Supreme Court has upheld Right to reproductive rights to women.

However, mere recognition has not solved the problem at societal level:-

1. Patriarchial norms often restricts reproductive choices by women.
2. Inability of participation in labour force due to reduced mobility, inaccess to resources; reduces their decision making capabilities.
3. Rising disposable income of middle class often restricts women to household space, reducing their say.
4. Inadequate access to contraceptives and low awareness responsible for unplanned pregnancies.

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(5) Stereotyping as 'weak-sex' lead to harassment of women causing teenage pregnancies.

(6) Early marriage, Child marriage are instances where women have absolute no control over reproductive choices.

(7) Inadequate sex education at educational curriculums as perceived as taboo by society.

It has also resulted by legal norms:-

(1) Surrogacy Act: By allowing altruistic surrogacy in patriarchial societies, aggravated situation of women badly.

(2) Maternity benefit act has left out informal women workers who are more prone to exploitation.

(3) Marital Rape has not been decriminalized yet, despite Law Commission recommendation.

(4) 'Two finger test' has been recently outlawed by SC, harming dignity of women.

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(5) 'Infertility of women' considering as legal valid reason for divorce.

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Measures

1. Panchkosh (Value based education eliminating biases and gender prejudices)

2. Financial empowerment of women by SHGs.
   Eg Lakpati Didi.

3. Relook at laws from Gender Neutral Perspectives
   Eg POSH Act, 2013.

4. Sensitization of Public Officials (Police) to upheld Gender Justice

5. Use of civil society and media to change patriarchial attitude.
   Eg Thappad movie bashing notions of Patriarchy.

Therefore, for overall development & progress of country, 50% of population cannot be chained in shackles of Patriarchy. They must be socially, politically, economically uplifted. (Nari Shakti Vandan Act)

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18. पिछले कुछ वर्षों में भारत टीकाकरण कवरेज को बढ़ाने में कितना प्रभावी रहा है? देश में टीकाकरण के प्रयासों को प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियां कौन-सी हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How effective has India been in enhancing immunization coverage over the years? What challenges continue to affect immunization efforts in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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According to NFHS-5, >90% of children has received initial doses of immunization under Mission Indradhanush.

Immunization is the preventive step in healthcare whereby timely intervention has reduced burden on health ecosystem and saves out of pocket expenditure of families in future.

India's Efforts :-

1. Integrated Child development scheme (ICDS)
2. Cervical cancer immunization to teenage girls.
3. Eliminating Polio virus, Smallpox etc.
4. Tackling Hepatitis C.
5. Tackling Covid by early doses of Covishield.

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Its effectiveness is ensured due to :-

1. Planned Government policies.

2. Use of Primary Health Care Centers in accessibility immunization.

3. Regulating prices to increase affordability.

4. Promoting R&D for indigeneous development of vaccines.

5. Immunization Cards for newborn children to monitor progress of doses.

6. Mass awareness campaigns by print and electronic media.

7. Using community ground network of ASHAs to increase reach/coverage in far flung areas.

8. Using community hotspot like Education (Schools) for immunization-drive days.

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Challenges remains

1. Underfunding and lack of motivation of ASHA workers.

2. Unaffordability of costly immunization for Breast Cancer.

3. Low R&D as per Genetic makeup of Asian population.

4. Leakage in supply chain management leading to smuggling of drugs.

5. Under staff and ill-management in Primary centers.

6. Follow up vaccines has still poor rate among people

7. Socio-cultural factors:- where immunization is seen as attack on faith system creates trust deficit.

Hence, to safeguard population and reap benefits of demographic dividend, 'immunization for all' is must.

Srinath Reddy committee emphasized that health is a public good. Hence, challenges must be addressed.

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19. भारत ने G20 की अपनी अध्यक्षता का उपयोग वैश्विक दक्षिण की आवाज़ को केंद्रीय मंच पर लाने के लिए किया है। अफ्रीका के विशेष संदर्भ के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India used its Presidency of the G20 to bring the voice of the Global South to the centre stage. Discuss with special reference to Africa. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India assumed G20 presidency in 2023 and was successful in navigating conflict times by spelling out 'Joint Statement' by countries.

Bringing Voice of Global South to center stage by :-

1. Admitting African Union to G20 grouping.
2. Advocacy for climate change and highlighting finance deficit by developed countries. ($84 bn)
3. Reforms in global multilateral forums.
4. Strategies to tackle terrorism, organized crime as western African Nation being hotbed of ISIS and

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frequent military coups.

5. Technological divide emerging due to emerging IR.4.0.

6. Rampant mining for energy transition in African nations (DRC for Cobalt) has caused political instability in country.

7. Threat to food security due to variation in cropping pattern because of climate change.

8. Widespread conflict and disruption in supply chain has led to increase in cost of basic commodities, emacerbating inequalities in Africa.

9. Debt trap diplomacy of China has further increased their dependency.

10. Frequent military coups, ethnic conflicts etc restricted their economic development of African continent.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's Commitment with Africa

1. Asia-Africa Growth corridor
2. Expansion of BRICS to include Egypt after South Africa.
3. Increased investment in Eastern African region
4. Collaborate and converge on common interest.
5. People to People ties.
   (eg) Tourism potential of Kenya.
6. Education
   (eg) IIT Madras in Zanzibar.

Africa is the key player and its development is crucial for global South. India always prioritized its commitment with Africa for multilateralism in multipolar world.

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20. पिछले दशक में भारत और UAE के बीच संबंधों में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में उल्लेखनीय विस्तार हुआ है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India's relationship with the UAE has witnessed a remarkable expansion across various domains in the last decade. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India signed CEPA with UAE with aim to increase their trade to $100bn by 2021.

Relationship has evolved touching every domain:

1. Economic:
Import of crude oil to India (>50%) from UAE; India's export of food commodities to UAE.

2. Investment: UAE invests in energy-transition companies in India.

3. Multilateral forums like I2U2 where both nations shown commitment.
→ Recent expansion of BRICS to UAE, and New Development Bank.

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4. Space collaboration by engaging launch vehicle of ISRO to launch UAE satellites.

5. Cross border digital payment system (UAE (AANI) with UPI)

6. Inter intelligence sharing data of criminals for commitment towards Zero terrorism.

7. UAE part of International Solar alliance emphasising green transition of economy.

8. Cultural link by opening largest Hindu temple for Indian diaspora in UAE.

9. >30% population in UAE is Indian forging good people to people ties.

10. IIT Delhi campus in UAE forging knowledge linkups to aid in R&D together.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues:

1. Carefully balancing multipolar interest between USA & Russia, China, Turkey etc

2. Stability in Gulf for better UAE - India relations.

3. Balancing Iran & UAE interest in strategic manner.

4. Realisation of groupings like IMEC, I2U2 potential by engaging with all players.

India - UAE partnership is part of look west policy and first line neighbourhood policy (mandala theory of Chanakya). Hence, good relations it is of strategic interest to India.

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ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 01167967

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : SALONI GAUTAM

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

25/8/2024

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

DEHRADUN.

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Priya

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2930)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग का तीव्र विकास किस प्रकार भारत में खाद्य सुरक्षा संबंधी चुनौतियां उत्पन्न कर रहा है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
How is the rapid growth of the food processing industry leading to food safety challenges in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Rapid growth of FPI can open some lacunae in food safety domain, as high pesticide in food exports (oil) to Singapore.

The reason for same is :-

1. Lax authorities in placing checks & balances on FPIs.

2. Lacking third party assessment in auditing food products safety standards.

3. Issue of food adulteration by organized crime rackets
   eg Milk & Paneer made by synthetic process.

4. Extension of shelf life of products, by infusing food with chemicals.

5. By using chemicals to make/increase physical appeal, flavour of food product.
   eg Cotton Candy ← Rhodamine presence found.

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6. Irregular audits

eg Nestle Maggi - lead poisoning.

7. Participation of MSME with substandard of hygiene, poor technology usage in food exports

8. Low investment in R&D

eg Food irradiation techniques kills pests.

To realise FPI potential, these challenges needs to be mitigated :-

1. ↑ R&D
2. Stricter regulation and periodical audits
3. Aligning with phytosanitary measures for exports market.

FPI can act as link between Agriculture and manufacturing realisation potential. Challenges needs to be mitigated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. भारत की सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के अंतर्गत उचित मूल्य की दुकान (FPS) का प्रारंभ एक विकासशील प्रक्रिया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Under the Public Distribution System of India, the Fair Price Shop (FPS) transformation is an evolving process. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PDS system comes into existence with NFSA, 2013 (National Food Security Act, 2013) which aims to distribute food grains to 80 cr population at subsidised prices from FPS outlets in State.

FPS is an evolving process:-

1. Technological upgradation of FPS.
2. Digitization of FPS
3. Biometrically automated system (BAPU) in place to avoid inclusion error.
4. Upgrading infrastructure of FPS shops.
5. Eliminating Corruption by digitally integrating.
6. Role of FCI and State government to manage these shops.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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3. भारत में एग्रीटेक स्टार्ट-अप्स किसानों की कृषि उत्पादकता एवं बाजार पहुंच बढ़ाने में किस प्रकार मदद कर रहे हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How are agri-tech startups in India helping farmers in enhancing farm productivity and market access? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agri-tech Startups are transforming agriculture space by way of innovation, use of new age technology (AI, ML, etc) in making this sector remunerative.

Role in enhancing Farm Productivity :-

1. Enhacing crop yield by rationalising inputs.
2. Crop prediction (estimate) by weather predictability
3. Use of efficient water methods, spraying pesticides etc.
   eg Drone usage in spraying pesticides.
4. Estimation of demand, thereby suggesting crops to farmers.
5. Custom Hiring Centers (CHCs) in Uber pooling model to increase farm mechanization.

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6. Improving soil health, by curating products based on Soil Health Card.

Market Access

1. Building resilient supply chain for produce.
   eg Ninja Cart.

2. Expanding choices for farmers to sell → ↑ in bargaining power.

3. Eliminating APMC Monopolies by engaging in Contract farming link.

4. Promotes Urban farming by linking Health conscious urban families with organic producing farmers.

5. Data modelling for crop assessment in next season prevents food inflation.

Government schemes for supporting agritech will help in transforming agri from 'farm to fork'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. भारत में भूमि सुधारों के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में भूमि अभिलेखों के डिजिटलीकरण की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the role of digitization of land records in the effective implementation of land reforms in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Digitization of land records by PM SVAMITVA, Bhoomi (Karnatka) will help in mapping land records, ownership of land, its use in digital format for ease in usage by using GPS technologies.

Its role in implementation of land reforms :-

1. Determining ownership of land can help in land ceiling determination.
2. Promotes land consolidation by Farmer Producer Organisation (FPO) without fear of land grabbing.
3. Necessary step towards conclusive land titling from presumptive land titling.

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4. Mitigates land disputes cases clogging judiciary.

5. Improves infrastructure development, by compensating land owners and easy land acquisition.

6. Helps in determining rights of tenant farmers and hence, better policies for them.

7. Aid in land distribution to marginalised communities.

DILRMP scheme is the umbrella scheme which aims to achieve land digitization. It must be done as soon as possible for further land reforms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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5. भारत को अपने जनसांख्यिकीय लाभांश का पूर्ण उपयोग करने और आर्थिक विकास में तेजी लाने के लिए एक विनिर्माण-केंद्रित विकास मॉडल को अपनाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

To fully exploit its demographic dividend and accelerate economic growth, India needs to adopt a manufacturing-led growth model. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India is in its 37 year long demographic period and due to nature of manufacturing sector of being labour intensive, it is must to focus on this sector.

Need :-

1. Leapfrogging from agriculture to service caused Jobless Growth to India.
2. Incapacity of Service sector to create jobs in large number and quickly too.
3. Huge investment is needed in human capital for white collared jobs; whereas adequate investment in human capital for blue collared jobs.
4. To tap 'China+1' strategy investment into India.
5. To become part of Global Value Chain (GVC) (~2.4%) in commodities.

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6. For achieving 'Inclusive Growth'.

7. For achieving 'Export led growth model' via manufacturing.

8. For balanced & regional development.

eg One district One product scheme.

9. For leveraging relative competitive advantage in labour intensive

eg Textiles, leather etc.

10. For supporting traditional skill craft by generating employment opportunities.

eg Pathani silk saree of Gujarat.

However, logistic Government policy of PLI, Design linked Incentive, Employment linked incentive (ELI) schemes; upgradation of ITIs; implementation of labour laws will help in development of manufacturing sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. जलवायु परिवर्तन के परिणामस्वरूप बढ़ते प्राकृतिक खतरों से निपटने के लिए भारतीय तटीय समुदायों की प्रत्यास्थता को किस प्रकार मजबूत किया जा सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How can the resilience of Indian coastal communities be strengthened to tackle the growing natural hazards resulting from climate change? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian coastal communities are vulnerable to climate change hazards like:-

- Storm surges
- Cyclones
- Destruction of livelihood.
- Coastal fishing under threat due to marine heatwaves
- Seawater intrusion causing water insecurity
- Coastal erosion & sinking of islands eg Gorumara; leading to huge displacement.

It is necessary to build resilience to tackle natural hazards by:-

1. Coastal shoreline stabilization

Geoengineering	Natural
-) Erecting beach barriers.	-) Planting Casuarina trees
-) Floating barriers.	-) Mangrove protection
-) Groynes.	-) Afforestation

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2. Government schemes

- MISHTI - Mangroves protections
- PM-MSY - Fishing promotion and aquaculture adoption.

3. Sustainable agriculture practices adopted by coastal people.
   (eg) Kuttanad Sea level farming (GIAHS) in Kerala.

4. Implementation & strict adherence to CRZ regulations.

5. Deployment of Early Warning systems for cyclones to save lives.

6. Implementation [Gadgil Committee] report to avoid landslides in regions like Western Ghats.

For inclusive development, sustainable approach is required. Building resilience is multipronged approach, hence stakeholder participation is appreciated.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. भारत में अधिक संधारणीय पर्यावरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्रीन क्रेडिट प्रोग्राम किस प्रकार कार्बन प्रबंधन से कहीं अधिक विस्तृत है? इसके कार्यान्वयन के संबंध में विभिन्न चिंताएं क्या हैं? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does the Green Credit Programme extend beyond carbon management to promote a more sustainable environment in India? What are the various concerns about its implementation? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Green Credit Programme by MoEFCC under EPA, 1986 is launched by India in COP 28 - UAE.

Role / Significance :-

1. Incentivising Voluntary efforts towards protection of environment.
2. Applicable to civil societies and individuals, unlike corporates in carbon trading credits.
3. Aims to achieve behavioral change.
4. Complements & balance individual initiative, without compromising economic growth by industries.
5. Pushes corporates to engage in energy-transition technologies.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Certain Challenges :-

1. Fear of greenwashing.
2. Procedure and regulation of Green Credit scheme lies with ICFRE. Dehradun ; not a statutory body.
3. Seen as delaying in attempt of achieving carbon neutality.
4. Could not impact to nudge eco-friendly practices of corporate.
5. Misuse of credit by civil society.
6. Lack of monitoring & regulating efforts.
7. Activities that qualify as green credit needs elaboration.

Step is positive, however its implementation needs to be seen. Safeguards & checks & balances be in place is must.

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8. जब पहले से ही अन्य उपग्रह नेविगेशन सिस्टम उपलब्ध हैं, तो NavIC की आवश्यकता क्यों है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is the need for NavIC when existing satellite navigation systems are already available? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NaVIC is Indigenously developed satellite navigation system covering 1500km from India's frontier consisting of 7 satellites → 4 Geosynchronous, 3 Geostationary.

Existing Satellite System
1. USA - GPS
2. EU - GALLIELIO
3. RUSSIA - GLONASS
4. China - Bei-Dou
5. Japan - QZSS

Thereby, India's own NAVIC has certain advantages :-

① Military application

- Resolution of less than 1cm provides tactical advantage to forces to carry out mission.

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(2) Services to citizens with standard positioning services.

(3) Better flight management used by DGCA.

(4) Useful for traffic management, urban planning etc.

(5) Collaborated with GAGAN to enhance maritime surveillence.

(6) Reduce dependency on foreign powers.

(7) Better resource optimisation by detailed oriented planning.

Hence, it is needed for India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

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9. साइबर-सक्षम वित्तीय अपराध वैश्विक धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) के नए क्षेत्र के रूप में उभरा है। चर्चा कीजिए। सरकार इस मुद्दे का समाधान किस प्रकार कर सकती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cyber-enabled financial crime has emerged as the new frontier of global money laundering. Discuss. How can the government address this issue? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, South East Asian countries have been caught where Indians being illegally employed and engaged in cyber enabled financial crime.

New frontier of Global Money laundering :-

① Anonymity shields from investigative agency.

② Automated transaction shields source of layering money.

③ Decentralised nature due to blockchain made tracing difficult.

④ Use of crypto currency posses threat to economic sovereignity of country.

⑤ Linkages with terror groups & organized crime.

⑥ Use of dark nets for illegal selling of drugs ⇒ Silk Route.

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Govt. Measures

Legislative

1. National Cyber security Strategy, 2020
2. Digital India Act, 2023.

Militarily

3. Integrated Cyber space Commend

4. **Gulshan Rai** committee → Offensive capabilities in cyber space

5. **Meena hemchandra** Committee for Indigenisation of hardware & software.

6. Capacity building of ED, CBI, FIU, SIFO etc

To protect new frontiers, **cyber police** must be energized with training and capabilities.

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10. इंडियन आर्मी वर्ष 2024 को 'प्रौद्योगिकी समावेशन वर्ष (Year of Technology Absorption)' के रूप में मना रही है। इसके आलोक में, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि भारत के रक्षा क्षेत्रक में प्रौद्योगिकी के समावेशन की आवश्यकता क्यों है। इस पहल में भारत को किन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ सकता है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indian Army is observing the year 2024 as the 'Year of Technology Absorption'. In light of this, explain why there is a need for technology absorption in the defence sector of India. What challenges can India face in this initiative? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Technology adoption is necessary in face of changing warfare from traditional to hybrid.

Need for technology absorption in defence sector :-

1. Provides tactical advantage against adversaries.
2. To optimize resource constraints and efficient utilisation of resources.
3. To complement manforce and reduce their chances of sacrificing life.
4. To aid in better decision making.
5. In times of cost competitive warfare, with significant damage.

Eg Precision drones

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(6) To counter new age threats like cyber frauds, attacks, drone attacks etc.

Challenges faced by Indian army

1. Developed nations ahead in race of LLM - Eg China has 248 LLM, whereas India started with BharatGPT

2. Inadequate domestic manufacturing capabilities.

3. Inadequate R&D to research new age technology application in defense

4. Mean age of Indian Army is 28 years; hence adoption becomes difficult.

AI using in Indian Army, Drone manufacturing policy, Policy on promotion of technical textiles, Agniveer for Agile armed force will help in technology adoption of Indian Army.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारत के पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (NER) में व्यापार एवं उद्योगों के विकास में किन समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ा है? इन समस्याओं से निपटने हेतु किए गए उपायों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are the issues faced in the development of trade and industries in the North-Eastern Region (NER) of India? Comment on the measures that have been taken to tackle these issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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North-Eastern Region (NER) is composed of seven sister states separated by Siliguri corridor. It has been underdeveloped due to neglect and frequent political instability.

Some issues in the development of trade & industries are:-

1. Poor development of logistics in the states.
2. Issues of conflict due to porous border with Bangladesh and Myanmar
3. Political neglect after independence.

4. Ethnic diversity causing instability in region.
   eg Kuki-Meitei conflict in Manipur.
5. Radicalised Insurgent outfits
   eg NSCN-IM destabilising Nagaland.

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6. Less skillful human resource availability.

7. Under utilisation of hydroelectric potential of Brahmaputra.

8. Low FDI attraction in NER.

9. Illegal migration of Refugees and organized crimes in NER disturbs social fabric.

10. Thickly forested region and huge diversity of flora and fauna restricts developmental works due to protest by Environmental activists.

Yet, few industries like oil and natural gas along with Coal prospered in this region.

eg Digboi oil field of Assam.

And recent investment in Bamboo products, Silk industry are giving results.

Other Measures for NER development are :-

1. National Mission on organic value chain development in NER.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. National Mission on Edible Oil - Oil Palm (NMEO - OP) to reduce import dependency.

3. Dedicated Ministry on North Eastern development.

4. Development of Physical Infrastructure - Kisan Rail, Krishi Udaan 3.0 ; Digital Via Bharat Net ; Social via Government schemes - PMAY, TELEMEDICINE etc.

5. North Eastern Council for collaboration and cooperation in solving deadlocks.

6. Multiple security peace agreements by center and radical outfits (ULFA etc).

7. International diplomacy to ensure connectivity and boosting trade in region through Kaladan Multimodal Project, BBIN, disruption of Free movement Regime etc.

NER is integral part of India and its overall development is required for National Integration.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. जलवायु परिवर्तन और बढ़ते जल संकट के युग में, सूक्ष्म सिंचाई प्रणालियां भारत में संधारणीय कृषि पद्धतियों में किस प्रकार योगदान दे सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

In the era of climate change and growing water scarcity, how can micro-irrigation systems contribute to sustainable agricultural practices in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As per MoJS, by 2031, India's per capita water availability will be down to 1387 cum classifying under Water stress category. A lot of this is attributed to climate change induced variability in Indian monsoon.

The solution to conserve water lies in sustainable agriculture practices - i.e Microirrigation

1. Saves Water
   As per ES-2019; 48% water efficiency could be achieved by micro-irrigation systems.
2. Increase yield, hence crop productivity.
3. Prevents soil degradation by not making it salinized or alkaline.
4. Prevent nearby water bodies from Eutrophication, hence water security.

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5. Promotes efficient use of fertilisers.

eg Sprinkler or drip systems run with liquid fertilisers. (Fertigation)

6. Prevents land degradation as Ground water excess withdrawl could lead to land subsidence.

7. Prevents excess consumption of electricity used in tube well irrigation.

8. Helps in targeted approach, thereby creating suitable microclimatic conditions for crops.

9. Aid in crop diversification, building resilience of Farmers.

10. Increase income of farmers by rationalising input cost.

However, certain issues exists in adoption of micro-irrigation :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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1. Huge infrastructure cost.

2. Low skilled labour availability.

3. Low penetration of Extension service (AES), hence, low awareness to farmers.

4. High cost of maintenance as system gets clogged up.

5. Low adoption rate due to easy Govt. policies on electricity subsidy etc.

Measures needed

1. Infrastructure development by Krishi Sinchayee Yojana - microirrigation fund.

2. Penetration of AES to ↑ awareness

3. Collaborate with Israel - pioneer in this field.

4. Community participation for maintenance of systems.

5. Promotion by Government Policies for easy credit availability, skilling youth etc.

It can aid in achieving SDG 2.4 (Sustainable agriculture practice) for overall development for agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. भारतीय रेलवे में माल परिवहन से संबंधित समस्याओं का समाधान करने तथा घरेलू माल ढुलाई में इसकी हिस्सेदारी बढ़ाने के लिए कौन-सी रणनीतियां अपनाई जा सकती हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

What strategies can be adopted to overcome the issues pertaining to freight transportation in the Indian Railways and increase its share in the domestic freight? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Indian Railways share in freight : passenger is poor having 30 : 70 ; heavily skewed towards passenger share.

Issues pertaining to Freight transport share :-

1. Over emphasized Road trasport for freight.
2. Lack of last mile connectivity.
3. Lack of specifically designed wagons for products.
4. Over crowded railway lines due to passenger trains.
5. Cross subsidization of passenger fares by freight profits.
6. Under capacity of catering traffic.

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7. Single lines for passenger and freight trains.

8. Slow speed and higher emissions due to poor development of technology.

9. Lack of integrated policy to profitize freight potential.

Strategies adopted.

1. Focus on multimodal connectivity to decrease logistic cost from 14% to 8%

2. Ensuring last mile connectivity like roadways.

3. Expansion of railway track lines.

4. Expansion of private sector in railway wagons for various products.

5. Infusing technology to optimize freight capacity.

6. Tie up with businesses to offer railway freight services

eg Automobiles share by freight train has risen exponentially.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. National Rail Plan, 2030 by focussing on raising freight share.

8. Utilising present capacity at optimal level. like [Uber Service]

9. Focus on freight independently by [Dedicated Freight Corridors].

10. Safety of Rails ⇒ KAVACH.

Therefore, schemes in Budget 2023 about 1. High density network.

2. Port connectivity (Sagarmala) will help in catering to increasing passenger load and increase freight share.

Since, it is less carbon emitting, safe, cost effective, time saving, increase railway freight share must be a priority.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. उन कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए जिन्होंने नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा क्षेत्र में प्रभावशाली प्रगति करने और वैश्विक नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परिवर्तन में अग्रणी के रूप में स्थापित होने में भारत की सहायता की है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the factors that have aided India in making impressive strides in the renewable energy sector and establishing itself as a frontrunner in the global renewable energy transition. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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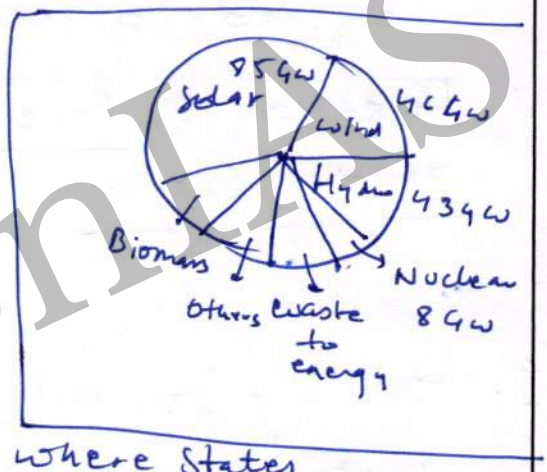
India's share has increased to 45.6% in Renewables in Total Energy mix in 2024.

It has made possible due to various responsible Factors :-

1. Dedicated and Integrated policy framework.

eg National Solar and Wind Hybrid Policy.



2. Cooperative Federalism where States Capitalising on their Strengths.

eg Tamil Nadu - National offshore Wind Policy.

3. Ease in credit availability under PSL category for energy transition.

4. Mission in new frontiers like Green Ammonia, Green H_2 etc.

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5. Diplomatic efforts in International Solar Alliance, Global Biofuel Alliance etc.

6. Focus on waste to energy plants.

7. Targets like :-
   i) 20% Ethanol blending by 2025.
   ii) GoBardhan scheme for biomass. fuelled its adoption.

8. Adoption of Renewables by Hard to abate sectors. India & Sweden Lead IT 2.0

9. Focussing on utilisation of Inter State water sharing treaty.
   Eg Rattle (runoff river) project on Chenab.

10. Focus on Small modular nuclear power plants to utilise redundant thermal power infrastructure.

11. Skilling youth for energy transition

12. R&D investment for Battery Storage

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. Utilising North Eastern hydroelectric potential to its optimal capacity.

14. Decentralised generation of electricity

- eg PM KUSUM for Agriculture.
- eg Bio-pellets from Stubble, avoiding stubble burning.

15. Exploring technologies like
   i) Ocean thermal difference.
   ii) Geothermal energy (Ladakh plant by ONGC)
   iii) Tidal energy etc.

India's Multipronged approach helped in of keeping it track to achieve SDG-6 (affordable energy), by generating green jobs and sustainable development.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. उर्वरकों और कीटनाशकों से युक्त कृषि अपवाह पर्यावरण प्रदूषण में किस प्रकार योगदान देता है? कृषि अपवाह के प्रभाव को कम करने के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How does agricultural runoff containing fertilizers and pesticides contribute to environmental pollution? What measures can be taken to mitigate the impact of agricultural runoff? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmental pollution signifies degradation of land, soil, water in totality.

Agricultural runoff is prime responsible for causing it when laden with fertiliser & pesticides.

It is by :-

1. Eutrophication of water bodies.
2. It leads to mass dying event of aquatic life, increasing Biological oxygen demand (BOD) and Chemical oxygen demand (COD).
3. It contaminates groundwater by heavy toxic elements.
4. Bioaccumalation and Biomagnification of pesticides in food chain impacting whole biodiversity.

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5. Impacting human health, responsible for causing cancer.

6. Contaminates soil, making it unfit for supporting crop diversity.

eg Crop Response ratio due to fertiliser has declined from 12 : 1 (1960) to 5 : 1 (2010)

7. Also leads to soil desertification in extreme cases.

8. Destroyes land fertility by excessive usage.

9. Responsible for soil alkalinisation.

10. Negatively impacts, bacteria already present in soil.

Measures taken to mitigate agricultural runoff :-

1. Controlling fertiliser & pesticide usage.

eg Nano Urea, Nano DAP.

2. Supporting farmers by adopting Integrated Farming practices

eg Agri-silvi Culture (Crops + Trees) to resists heavy flow of water.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. Increase in penetration of Agriculture extension service for Nano Urea adoption.

4. Increase in awareness among farmers

eg Paani Bachao Paisa Kamao Campaign.

5. Rationalising subsidies in eco-friendly manner.

6. Adoption of micro-irrigation and fertigation techniques.

7. Use of Soil Health Card along with Kisan Credit Card for enhancing credit and input rationalisation to farmers.

8. R&D in agriculture; Crop diversification, GM crops adoption to reduce pesticide usage

eg BT cotton.

Protecting environment without compromising economic development of farmers is need of hour.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. हिमालयी राज्यों में पर्यटकों की बढ़ती संख्या ने उनके पारिस्थितिकीय समावेशन क्षमता को पार कर लिया है, जिसके कारण बड़े पैमाने पर मानव-जनित आपदाएं उत्पन्न हुई हैं। संधारणीय पर्यटन को बढ़ावा देते हुए ऐसी आपदाओं को रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The growing influx of tourists in Himalayan states has breached their ecological carrying capacity, leading to significant man-made disasters. What measures can be implemented to prevent such disasters while promoting sustainable tourism? Discuss with relevant examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayan States are witnessing growing tourists (eg Kashmir witnessed 2.1 cr tourists in 2023), putting pressure on already strained resources.

Growing Tourist economy is due to:-

1. Rise in dispesable income of middle class.
2. Rise in penetration of social media.
3. Supportive Government Policies by ~~Vibrant Gujarat~~ Himalayan states.
4. Attractive cold weather of Himalayas.

However, it has lead to States going beyond Carrying capacity causing man-made disasters:-

1. Rampant landslides due to illegal construction of hotel, dhabas etc on destabilised slopes.

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2. Land subsidence

eg Joshimath due to inland-drainage, over pressure of population leading to Collapse.

3. Avalanches due to rising emission (GHG) in Himalayas → Black Carbon → Reducing Albedo → Melting of glacier.

4. Glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs) for the same reason.

5. Water Scarcity due to over utilisation of water in 5 Star Hotels by tourists.

7. Road congestion due to over-estimated tourist arriving in a day.

8. Collapse of man-made structures - bridges, tunnels by natural disasters like floods.

eg Himachal Pradesh Floods, 2023.

9. Encroaching flood plains by illegal construction, made states prone to flooding.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Measures needed

1. Eco-centric approach of development.

2. NDMA Report on Himachal Disaster highlighted :-

→ Strict enforcement of land-use policy.

→ Destroying & Penalising ill-legal construction.

→ Afforestation on areas near river bed for its stability.

3. Geo-engineering methods for slope-stability like Rock & Bolt; Inland-drainage pipe outlet to prevent landslides.

4. Early Warning Systems for Adventure tourism to flourish.

5. Decentralised tourism by making mini-/Satellite tourist sites. to reduce overpressure.

6. Schemes like Paruatmala, Ropeway, Astrotourism promotion, village stays, Wildlife/eco tourism etc can aid in sustainable development of himalayan states.

Along with this, Technology infusion in estimating demand can help in predictive policies.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सुपरकंडक्टर्स विज्ञान एवं प्रौद्योगिकी के विभिन्न क्षेत्रकों में नवाचार को किस प्रकार बढ़ावा देते हैं? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

How do superconductors fuel innovation in diverse fields of science and technology? Illustrate with examples. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Super conductors are devices which has negligible or zero resistance to flow of energy when cooled to sub-zero temperature.

They fuel innovation and in various fields :-

1. Helping in Industrial Revolution 4.0 devices.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. यद्यपि भारत में लगभग सभी प्रकार के बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों को कवर करने वाले कानून मौजूद हैं, फिर भी अनेक प्रवर्तन संबंधी, विनियामकिय और प्रशासनिक चुनौतियां भारत में बौद्धिक संपदा अधिकारों के व्यावसायीकरण में बाधा उत्पन्न करती हैं। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

While India has laws covering almost all types of intellectual property rights, numerous enforcement, regulatory and administrative challenges hamper the commercialisation of IPRs in India. Elaborate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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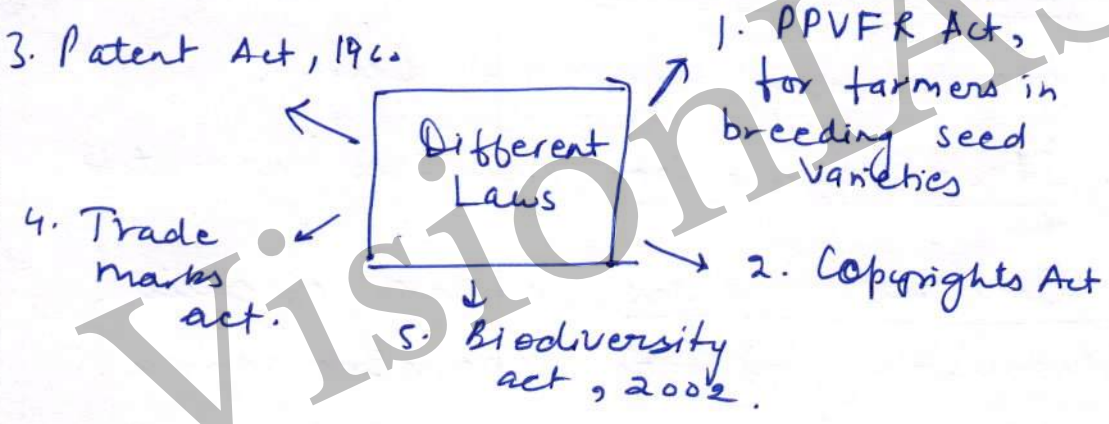
India's rank in Global Innovation Index has improved to 40 from 80 in last 8 years.

A lot of this is attributed to improvements in intellectual property rights regime.



Yet, despite these acts, certain challenges remain:-

Enforcement

1. Lax authorities in mitigating piracy threats.
2. Low human capacity to counter such threats.

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3. Inadequate capacity building of regulatory bodies.

4. Cross-border nature of crime restricts authorities to place checks.

5. Overlapping jurisdiction of various bodies scuffles operation.

Regulatory

1. Dynamic updation is needed for present day needs in laws.

2. Strict regulations scuffles innovation.

3. Criminal charges instead of civil liabilities restricts innovation regime.

4. Compliance requirements hinders progress

5. Exorbitant fees for filing patents, discourages new startups.

Administrative.

1. Lackadaisical approach of administration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. Corruption prevalence as piracy market is huge.

3. Inadequate funds.

4. Inadequate physical-digital infrastructure.

5. Inadequate capacity to counter such threats.

Measures

1. Amendments in IBDA, 2002 removes criminal liability, reduces fees for filing IPR, reduces compliance requirements.

2. Realisation of Intellectual Appellate Tribunal for easy, speedy disposal of cases.

3. Updation of laws to meet 21st century demands

4. Action against piracy sites

To be knowledge based economy, regulating IPR is need of the hour. Efforts must be taken to address challenges.

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. एकीकृत थियेटर कमान का निर्माण करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि कमानों का थिएटराइजेशन किस प्रकार तीनों सेनाओं के बीच जनशक्ति और संसाधनों के बेहतर एकीकरण और युक्तिकरण को बढ़ावा दे सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Keeping in view the challenges in creating integrated theatre commands, examine how the theaterisation of commands can lead to greater integration and rationalisation of manpower and resources among the three services. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Integrated theatre Command (ITC)

realised on reccommendations of Shekatkar Committee ; is to use combined manforce and assets in a geophysical domain.
geographical

Certain challenges, which is inhibiting its progress :-

1. Inter-Services rivalry :- Army seen as dominant force than Navy & Airforce.
2. Difficulty in analysing chain of command as different services has different systems.
3. Confusion with respect to decision making
4. Training requirements to align with ITC.

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Despite few challenges, ITC has become necessary for evolving hybrid warfare.

USA, China has already streamlined their forces according to ITC. It will help India too, to combat new age warfare by :-

1. Optimisation of resources
   Eg IAF LCA Tejas useful for Indian Navy too.
2. Bonhomie among services rather than rivalry.
3. Eliminate duplication of efforts.
4. Better flow of information leads to better decision making.
5. Avoids siloed approach, integration to tackle threats in 360° view.
6. Best practices could be shared & learned.
7. Cost & Time effective way; More impactful.
8. Specialisation over one geography.

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Q. Already, Integrated theatre command in western, maritime, northern border has been realised.

Present, changes that are on trajectory of ITC :-

1. Position of Chief of Defense Staff.
2. Talks about Integrated Cyber Command, Integrated Space Command.

India's growing economy and its aspiration of global leader requires tactical changes in modernising forces; ITC is one such necessary change.

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20. सीमावर्ती गांवों को न केवल भौगोलिक दृष्टि से बल्कि सुविधाओं के मामले में भी प्रथम गांव मानना, सीमा सुरक्षा बढ़ाने की एक प्रमुख रणनीति हो सकती है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किए जा रहे उपायों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Treating border villages as first villages not just geographically but also in terms of facilities can be a key strategy for enhancing border security. Discuss. Also, highlight the measures being taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Border Villages development is not just strategic imperative but also of inclusive growth realised by vision of Vibrant Border Village programme.

Their role in Border security :-

① First line of information travels via local people.
Eg Experiences in Kargil War

② Permenent settlement reemphasize land boundary.
Eg China developing 'Xia-kang' villages on Indo-China border.

③ Dual-purpose infrastructure construction for military in times of conflict.

④ Protection against land grabbing techniques of China
Eg Salami-slicing

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(5) Intelligence gatherers

(6) Local economy boosts via tourism.

eg Mana Village in Uttarakhand.

(7) Supplement military efforts in crisis times.

(8) Engages in cross border trades links developing cordial relations with neighbours.

eg Barahoti (Silk trade) in India-Tibet in past times in Uttarakhand.

To realise its necessity, to overturn [Ghost Villages] into vibrant economies, tag of first Village at border has been given.

Other Key [Measures] are:-

1. Prim Prahari Scheme :- To settle ex-defence employees in border terrains.

2. Skilling youth of border areas in tourist & hospitality sector.

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3. Efforts of ECI in ensuring polling station at Kibithoo, Arunachal Pradesh for inclusive electoral process.

4. Enrollment of beneficiaries in Government schemes.

5. Investment in Education, health, Skill to improve Standard of Living.

6. Improving physical-digital infrastructure to enhance their connectivity.

Such efforts will aid in 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas', at the same time protect frontiers of country from threat.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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